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BRIEFS

INAUGURATION OF COPPER PLANT--A copper enriching plant was inaugurated today at Pushe-Arrez in Puke district. "This new project of the current 5-year plan was designed, constructed, equipped and commissioned wholly through our own efforts." The inauguration ceremony was attended among others by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Thoma Dine, first secretary of the district party committee; Faik Sinaj, deputy minister of industry and mining, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU]

TIRANA ENSEMBLE TO TURKEY--Within the framework of cultural relations between our country and Turkey, the Migjeni ensemble of Tirana City led by Dalan Shapllo, member of the Albanian Committee for Culture and Arts, left for Turkey on 27 April to give performances. It was seen off by Kristo Jorgji, deputy chairman of the Albanian Committee for Culture and Arts; other officials and (Osman Osturk), attache of the Turkish Embassy in Tirana. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Apr 78 AU]

PVC PLANT COMMISSIONED--A ceremony took place in Vlore to commission the newly-completed PVC plant, the latest addition to Albania's chemical industry, which cost 70.8 million leks. The commissioning ceremony was attended by, among others, Kadir Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of the interior; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Vlore District party committee, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU]

CONGRESS OF SFRY'S MACEDONIAN COMMUNISTS REVEALS PROBLEMS

AU291858Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Apr 78 p 8 AU

[Text] Skopje, 25 April (BTA report)--The Seventh Macedonian League of Communist Congress opened today. Angel Cemerski, chairman of the Communist League of Macedonia Central Committee, read a report on the Communists League's activity.

The speaker established that substantial results in all spheres of public life have been achieved during the past 4 years. The social product increased by 5.6 percent, while the national income increased by 5.5 percent annually. In the report on the League of Communists' activity in the period between the two congresses, it was also emphasized that "the material development and the policy of economic stabilization were being implemented under very complicated economic conditions caused by the existing disproportions, strong fluctuations and inflationary pressure on the domestic market as well as by the very unfavorable effect caused by the crisis in the world economy."

In this connection, the VECERNE NOVOSTI newspaper, reporting on the seventh congress, draws an interesting parallel between the development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. They have almost the same population--Slovenia 1,792,000 and Macedonia 1,784,000. While 697,000 persons are working in Slovenia, 351,000 persons are working in Macedonia.

The report also points out that "it is a particularly grave problem that a large number of the unemployed are young people with a higher or secondary education as well as qualified cadres."

In the statistical appendix to the congressional materials it was emphasized that in 1976 there were 98,114 persons registered as looking for work. According to Angel Cemerski, there are now more than 100,000. As compared with 1972, the number of unemployed has increased 63.6 percent.

The report also emphasized that "the development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and of the Kosovo autonomous province does not correspond with the expectations of the Yugoslav social plan for 1976-1980." In this connection Angel Cemerski noted in his report that in the forthcoming period it will be impossible for the more rapid development of the republic to be based on individual accumulations alone and that additional means from the federation's fund will be needed.

BRIEFS

INTERCOSMOS CONFERENCE--The 11th conference of the permanent group of the socialist countries on space meteorology was held in Plovdiv. The conference was held within the framework of socialist countries' cooperation sponsored by the Intercosmos program. The conference was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR. The joint work accomplished in the period 1977-78 was discussed and problems of earth satellite meteorology research were discussed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 78 AU]

MLADENOV RECEIVES PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR--Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, on 27 April received Raul Maria Pereira, Peruvian ambassador to Bulgaria, on the occasion of his final departure from Bulgaria. Later Mladenov gave a luncheon in honor of the Peruvian ambassador. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 78 AU]

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN ISSUES CONFRONTING PRESIDENT CARTER

LD022312Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Miloslav Ambrus commentary]

[Text] President Carter's hesitations and two-faced behavior are commented on by our correspondent in the United States, Miloslav Ambrus:

President Carter has entered one of the most difficult weeks in his career as the head of the leading capitalist power, of which much is expected and demanded by its allies who are not willing to give anything in return. Immediately on Monday, when welcoming Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who officially came to the United States to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of Israel, Carter tried to improve the poor atmosphere in the relations between the two countries, which is likely to deteriorate even more unless he gives in to the strong Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress. Carter hastened to assure Begin that the United States has stood alongside Israel for 30 years and will do so for another 30 years and forever. When these words were received in the Arab capitals, the first reactions toward Washington were exceptionally cool--hardly a surprise. President Carter very quickly departed from his so-called firm stance against Israel, a stance which expressed his disagreement with the continuing inhabiting of the occupied Arab territories. [as heard] He said that he had never suggested that the Palestinians should have their own state--in his own words, a fatherland. The President of the United States has satisfied Israeli Prime Minister Begin with his turnabout, but at the same time has again postponed the solution of the Middle East problem.

The White House has announced that President Carter will have only 3 hours to spare with this week's other foreign visitor, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. In this short time, they should discuss the entire area of problems concerning the tense trade contacts and the continuing fall in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen. However, Carter is allegedly even more interested in getting a concession from Fukuda on the question of Taiwan. The Japanese prime minister is an obstacle to improving relations between Washington and Peking since he supports the nationalistic regime in Taiwan. And Carter does not want to send his adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, emptyhanded to Peking at the end of May. On the other hand, the Japanese prime minister wants to find out what Carter's intentions are for his Bonn visit on 16 to 17 July, when an economic conference of the seven leading capitalist countries of the world is to take place there. In Bonn, the entire monetary situation of the dollar, the deutschemark, the franc, sterling, the lire and the yen is to be decided.

In the middle of this week President Carter is sending Vance, his secretary of state, to Mexico in order to iron out frictions which are being determinedly covered up but are still surfacing. All these are only the foreign political problems which fully preoccupy Jimmy Carter this week. In the domestic political sphere he will continue to struggle with improving his position in the Congress, from which the unpleasant news has arrived that even his own, democratic congressmen have recently described Carter as only an average president who must definitely improve his performance if he wants to retain their support."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECOGNIZES NEW GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN

For Kabul reportage on the recognition of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, see the South Asia section of the 3 May Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

CHNOUPEK VISITS JORDAN TO DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

Departs 2 May

LD021818Y Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 2 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today for an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Arrives, Begins Talks

LD022213Y Prague CTK in English 2120 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Amman, May 2, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today for an official visit, being the first official representative of the Czechoslovak Government to visit the country. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

Both ministers started their talks tonight on further possibilities of the development of bilateral relations in all spheres in particular the deepening of political contacts, widening of trade and cultural exchange, and the sphere of scientific cooperation. They also exchanged views on a number of international topics, mainly the Middle East situation.

CRITICISM OF UK OFFICIAL'S ANTI-USSR REMARKS IN PRC NOTED

LD021301Y Prague CTK in English 1120 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 2, CETEKA--An immediate removal of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, chief of the defence staff, who demagogically attacked the Soviet Union in Peking yesterday, was demanded in London last night by leftist Labour MP Norman Atkinson.

The removal was demanded by several other MP's including Frank Allaun who characterized Cameron's statement as provocative "war talk" which can only aggravate international relations. Ian Mikardo and other left-oriented MP's described Cameron's speech as an attempt to sabotage the process of detente. Cameron's slanderous statement in Peking is also sharply criticized in today's GUARDIAN and DAILY MIRROR.

Military spokesman of the opposition Conservative Party Ian Gilmour and representative of the rightist "Social Democratic Alliance" Douglas Eden, on the contrary, expressed their full agreement with the anti-Soviet statement of the chief of the British defence staff.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES PRC'S EXPANSIONIST AIMS

LD030902Y Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 3, CETEKA--The cases of the Senkaku Islands, Burma and Mongolia clearly prove once more that nothing has changed in Peking's Maoist policy of gross pressure, territorial claims, feeding tension, disregard for the sovereign rights of other states, and expansion, RUDE PRAVO says today.

The incident around the Senkaku Islands, which the Japanese premier declares to be clearly part of his country, logically poses the question whether Chinese pressure on this territory is not a political lever with the aid of which, for instance, a later gesture of "renouncing claims' to the islands, Peking intends to push the Japanese Government to a position in which it would like to see it: a position of hostility towards the Soviet Union, the paper says and adds that Japan is not the only country towards which Peking takes an attitude of unconcealed hegemony.

"The recent note from Peking addressed to the Mongolian Government was the grossest interference in the affairs of this independent, sovereign socialist state. By its demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolian territory the Chinese Government ignored one of the most fundamental rights of the Mongolian Government to take steps it regards as desirable and necessary for the country's defence."

Peking has also been consistently and for long ignoring and undermining the independence and territorial integrity of Burma, although the Maoists publicly declare their "friendship" with the country, the paper says and mentions the heavy clashes between pro-Chinese rebels and government units in north-east Burma in February and March this year.

"Back in 1939 Mao Tse-tung stated that Burma was one of the countries allegedly separated from China by imperialism, and later Mao explicitly included it in the Chinese plan of expansion in South-East Asia," RUDE PRAVO concludes.

LENART' ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA MEETING IN COSMONAUTS' HONOR

LD022326Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a meeting of Bratislava citizens with CSSR and Soviet cosmonauts in the Slovak Technical College in Bratislava on 2 May--recorded]

[Text] We are rightly proud of our first Czechoslovak cosmonaut, the son of our socialist homeland, Vladimir Remek, but at the same time we voice our great gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to the USSR Academy of Sciences, to all engaged in the sphere of Soviet cosmonautics, to the commander of the training of cosmonauts from the Yuriy Gagarin Center Vladimir Shatalov, who is present here, and you, Aleksy Aleksandrovich Gubarev, as the direct instructor and adviser--we voice our gratitude that we can be proud today of the successful work of the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut. [applause]

We are grateful for the possibility of our science and technology to participate in the implementation of the Interkosmos program. The flight of the first international crew of cosmonauts, Comrades Gubarev and Remek, as well as the joint work with cosmonauts Romanenko and Grechko in the scientific orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-27--Soyuz-28 will remain forever in the history of world space research. This is an example of the implementation of proposals of the peace policy of the Soviet Union in the internationalization of space research for peaceful needs of mankind on the basis of equality and mutual advantages, and is one which deserves a followup.

Today, when we have greeted the five space brothers, four who are Soviet and the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut, we yet again are fully aware of the mobilizing force of socialist internationalism, the basis on which--undisturbed and with growing dynamics--the cooperation of socialist countries, CEMA members is developing and deepening. We have a concrete example of what the internationalization of scientific progress means for the national economy, for the benefit of people. This internationalization has extended from cooperation on the earth to cooperation in space research for peaceful needs of mankind. And it is the Interkosmos program which is the best example of highly effective cooperation in basic

and applied research in the whole process of the internationalization of science, research and production. This program can teach us how to achieve concrete results faster. And this knowledge is an important factor when emphasizing our demand to develop the internationalization of pre-production stages in other spheres of our national economy, to up the introduction of the latest discoveries of science and technology in concrete practice and products.

In this connection it is necessary to pay high tribute to the merits of Czechoslovak science and research, to the institutes and colleges which have actively participated in the Interkosmos program. Since the beginning of the program 12 years ago, Czechoslovakia has had the greatest share in its implementation of all our participating countries, excepting the Soviet Union. Our institutes have joined in virtually all experiments of this program which has so far been carried out on 17 artificial earth satellites and six vertical rockets. We are pleased that establishments and institutes from Slovakia have been working within this program. By this flight, socialist countries have shown the world that the development of the national economy and the growth of the well-being of the people are the basic interests to which we want to subordinate all scientific, research and production potential. This is why our people speak so resolutely against the next round of the arms race which the American military-industrial complex wants to start. This is why we are against the neutron bomb, against the fact that socialist countries would be forced to produce it. We do not want to focus the skill and creativity of our scientists on destruction but on the creation of new values for a happy life of mankind on our earth. [applause]

MLADA FRONTA INTERVIEW WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT REPORTED

LD030932Y Prague CTK in English 0837 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Press review on MLADA FRONTA interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat]

[Text] Prague, May 3, CTK--"We want to establish an independent Palestinian state in any part of Palestine from which the Israelis pull out, and anybody wanting to cooperate with us will be welcome. We are not chauvinists," Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview carried by the Czech youth daily MLADA FRONTA today. 'Arafat stressed that a resolution to this effect was adopted by the National Palestinian Assembly and all Palestinians agree with it. There is no sign of detente in the Middle East, he said and pointed at the latest events in Lebanon, which he described as a U.S.-initiated 'plot against the Palestinians' aimed at eliminating the PLO and Palestinian military forces.

"The Americans have abandoned the joint U.S.-Soviet statement of last year and replaced it, after a six-hour discussion between Dayan and Carter, with a 'working document' the consequences of which you can see." Attention drawn to the Israeli lobby in the U.S. is only a cover for a large plot. "The Greek lobby in Washington is stronger than the Israeli one, and yet this Greek lobby did not prevent the administration's decision to resume arms supplies to Turkey," Yasir 'Arafat said.

"Israel lives only thanks to allround support from the Americans...because it is their gangster in this area. It undertook this task to defend the interests of the U.S. and its monopolies...the Israeli military junta is not our only rival...the Americans grant Israel 3,500 million dollars annually in addition to other supplies and aid," the PLO leader said and stressed that the Palestinian revolution is definitely "more than a catalyst" of progressive forces in the Arab liberation movement.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN GDR, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Met by Axen

LD021432Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party led by Secretary Ulf Sundqvist arrived in the GDR on Tuesday. The delegation was cordially welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Received by Honecker

LD022120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] led by its secretary, Ulf Sundqvist, which is on a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation includes Lauri Makinen, member of the Party Council, and Pentti Vaaenanen, head of the International Department of the SDP Executive.

The representatives of the two parties had a comprehensive exchange of views on the policy of the SED and the SDP, on topical questions of the international situation and on the development of cooperation between the two parties.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and open atmosphere, Ulf Sundqvist spoke about the preparations for the 31st SDP Congress in June, 1978, and about Finland's domestic political development.

Erich Honecker acquainted the Finnish guests more closely with the realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and paid tribute to the great efforts made by the working people in preparation for the GDR's 30th jubilee.

The representatives of both parties stressed the need for further constructive steps toward the safeguarding of peace in accordance with the Helsinki final acts. It is important to deepen the process of detente, which primarily demands the ending of the arms race, and to achieve concrete disarmament results. In this regard, the program for arms limitation recently proposed by the Soviet Union is of world political importance. In the interests of peace-loving mankind, the joint struggle against the production of the neutron bomb by the United States must be increased and all maneuvers aimed at deception must be unmasked. Both sides ascribed great importance to the coming UN special session on disarmament and stressed the usefulness of a world disarmament conference.

Erich Honecker and Ulf Sundqvist noted with satisfaction that state relations between Finland and the GDR are developing successfully and that they were given a fresh impetus by the visit of President Kekkonen to the GDR. They assessed the relations between both parties as a positive example of fruitful cooperation between social democrats and communists in the interests of peace, international security and social progress. They agreed to further deepen these relations.

On the SED side the meeting was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Horst Brasch, member of the SED Central Committee; and Egon Winkelmann, chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department.

HOFFMANN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO GUINEA

LD022002Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Conakry--A GDR delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politubro and GDR minister of defense, arrived on Tuesday for an official visit to Guinea. The visit serves the deepening of the friendly relations between the GDR and Guinea, between the SED and the Democratic Party of Guinea. The delegation made a stopover in Algiers on its way to Conakry.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND JAPANESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD021645Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Japanese Ambassador Kenji Nakao held a reception in Berlin on Tuesday on his country's national day. Those present included Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; and other personages from the republic's public life. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present.

CITY COMMANDANT ASSERTS BERLIN IS GDR CAPITAL

LD030958Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lieutenant General Kunath, city commandant of Berlin, the GDR capital, has stated that the declaration of the three city commandants of Berlin-West on the validity of the four-power jurisdiction for the capital of the GDR has no significance. The capital of the GDR, Berlin, is an integral part of the GDR where the GDR national defense legislation is applied unrestricted just as all other laws are.

GDR THWARTS 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST TRANSIT AGREEMENT

LD021928Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--During the night of 28-29 April 1978, the GDR security organs thwarted a provocation against the transit agreement which had been prepared for a long time by the secret service-controlled Mierendorff gang.

The FRG citizens Guenter Hack and Horst Sachau were caught red-handed on transit route F-5 between the GDR border crossing points of Horst and Staaken. An investigation has been started and arrest warrants have been issued. The truck which was misused for the transit belonged to the Jara-Elektromotoren company, from Berlin (West), and was specially prepared in violation of Article (6) of the transit agreement. The truck was confiscated.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD022048Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Guyana consider the halting of the arms race and disarmament as a fundamental problem of the present. This is underlined in a communique which was published in Berlin on Tuesday on the conclusion of a 6-day visit by Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the National People's Congress and prime minister of Guyana.

Forbes Burnham, who visited the GDR on the invitation of Premier Willi Stoph, was also received by Erich Honecker. During his meeting with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, both sides briefed each other on the political and economic development in their countries, and discussed fundamental questions of the present international situation.

During their exchange of views Willi Stoph and Forbes Burnham noted that both states had identical views on the majority of questions discussed. They noted a fruitful development of the bilateral relations during the past 5 years, especially in the economic sphere. Both sides confirmed the will of the governments of both states to make an active contribution toward the safeguarding and strengthening of peace and the further improvement of the international situation. The heads of government paid tribute to the positive effects of the Helsinki final acts on detente in Europe. They emphasized the close relationship between the solving of European problems and the strengthening of peace and security in other regions of the world.

Both politicians underlined the necessity of complementing political detente with military detente. They both expressed the view that it was important to increase the efforts by the peoples against those reactionary forces hostile to detente which step up the arms race and threaten the successes achieved so far in detente.

Both states advocated specific steps toward nuclear disarmament and for a ban on the development and production of new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction. They consider it as desirable to conclude a convention to ban under international law the production, storage, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons.

During their talks Willi Stoph and Forbes Burnham expressed solidarity with all peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national independence and against imperialism, colonialism and racism. In this they paid tribute to the important role played by Cuba in the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress, as well as in the strengthening of the anti-imperialist positions in Latin America and in the Carribean.

Both sides consider the movement of nonalined states as an important factor in international relations and in the struggle for the strengthening of the peace and security of the peoples. Willi Stoph underlined the fact that in its relations with the nonalined states and the developing countries the GDR was guided by the spirit of friendship and fraternal solidarity. At the conclusion of his talks Forbes Burnham invited Willi Stoph to visit Guyana.

GUYANA SAID TO APPLY FOR CEMA ASSOCIATED MEMBERSHIP

FL021440Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 2 May 78 FL

[Text] Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham today left East Berlin for London after a 5-day visit to East Germany. During his stay, Mr Burnham had a talk with the East German counterpart, Willi Stoph.

Guyanese officials accompanying Mr Burnham disclosed that trade matters were the highest issues on the agenda being followed by the two leaders. Before leaving East Berlin, Mr Burnham said he and his host had agreed on a communique. However, the text of the communique has not yet been released.

In the meantime, it is understood that Guyana has applied for associated membership in the nine-nation East European trade grouping--COMECON.

The trip to East Germany was Mr Burnham's first since Guyana established diplomatic relations with the communist state in 1973 and rounded out a three-nation tour of communist countries.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT GDR IN MID-MAY

LD021641Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, will arrive in Berlin in mid-May 1978 for an official visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers.

FDGB STATEMENT PRAISES RESULTS OF NINTH WFTU CONGRESS

LD021124Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The FDGB will help further "to promote the atmopshere of trust and cooperation developing in the international trade union movement." This is stressed in a statement by the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive on the results of the Ninth WFTU Congress which was published by the trade union newspaper TRIBUENE on Tuesday.

The statement praises the strong international involvement in the Prague congress as proof of the growing authority and power of attraction of the WFTU. The strategy and tactics worked out at the world forum are in accordance with contemporary demands, it continues: "The statements adopted by the congress with regard to increased trade union involvement in the struggle for peace and disarmament, the struggle against the crisis in the capitalist system and its effects, for an improvement in the workers' labor and living conditions, for democracy and social progress and for intensifying workers' solidarity are made from anti-imperialist and class positions."

In conjunction with the demand for a ban on the neutron bomb, the statement stresses the close connection between the struggle for social security and the struggle for disarmament.

GDR EFFORTS TO EXPAND INFLUENCE IN AFRICA EXAMINED

LD030751Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 29-30 Apr 78 p 10 LD

[Jean-Paul Picaper article: "Africa: GDR More Dangerous Than Cuba"]

[Text] Bonn--The GDR is well on the way to becoming the main instrument of Soviet penetration in Africa, while the Cubans are being used as cannon fodder. The East German party is devoting great efforts to the "tropical front" countries. The decision to "change the balance of forces" in Africa was taken at the beginning of 1974. In the name of "anti-imperialist solidarity," Berlin has supported revolutionary movements which are disrupting 13 African states.

The Cologne Institute of Political Studies estimates total annual East German military aid to be 200 million marks in sophisticated weapons and equipment.

However, there was a hitch in this cooperation in March 1978. Two East German leaders, Werner Lamberz and Paul Markovskiy, were killed in a helicopter accident in Libya. Diplomatic circles in East Berlin now know that the death of the two communist leaders was not accidental.

On 6 March 1978 the perpetrators of the attempt unscrewed the rotor shaft of Al-Qadhdhafi's personal helicopter. He wasinformed of the danger at the last minute. He left for Tripoli by car instead of going in the helicopter with his German guests. The machine, which was a Russian model, crashed after gaining nearly 50 meters height, killing the 10 passengers, whose bodies were burned. Al-Qadhdhafi then arrested Libyan political and military figures suspected of having wanted to kill him.

Werner Lamberz had played his African card well. During a long African and Arab tour in June 1975 he had examined the possibility of adding military aid to the technical and economic aid supplied to "fighting states." Castro's visit to East Berlin a year ago must have encouraged him. In February, June and at the beginning of December 1977, Lamberz made further tours visiting Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya where he had talks with "Comrade" Mengistu and then with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Political Staff Trained by East Germany

East Berlin's objectives are Algeria, Angola, Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, South Yemen, Cape Verde, the People's Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Syria and Tanzania. Lamberz boasted of having rebuilt the Ethiopian party on a Soviet model. At all events, East Germans have drawn up the programs of most of the Marxist parties on the black continent. Political staff and African journalists are trained in the GDR. Schoolbooks, newspapers and propaganda are printed in East Berlin and in Leipzig. The aid is selective: The GDR organized transport in Mozambique; elsewhere it has set up printing works and radio stations. GDR trade unions, communist youth and the women's communist organization have set up similar organizations. Their "friendship brigades" are present in Algeria and South Yemen.

It is worth noting that military aid is accompanied by conrol over the police and secret services in these countries. In Yemen, for example, the secret police and repression are directly led by East German security officers.

This "recolonization of Africa" has three aims: to set up military bases, to extend the Soviet sphere of influence and to seize mineral resources, especially in Mozambique, Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo.

BRIEFS

SED-CPCZ AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR--A joint seminar of the agricultural departments of the SED and CPCZ Central Committees was held from 25 to 27 April 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee in the Liebenwalde Institute of the SED Central Committee. The state of intensification of agricultural production and the results of the development of cooperation in socialist agriculture in the GDR and CSSR were examined during an exchange of experiences. Reports were delivered by Bruno Kiesler, member of the SED Central Committee; Julius Varga, candidate member of the SED Central Committee; and by the heads of the Agricultural Departments of the SED and CPCZ Central Committees. The seminar which took place in a comradely and constructive atmosphere was a contribution to the implementation of the 1977 agreement on continuing cooperation in the agricultural field between the SED and CPCZ Central Committees. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

GDR-HUNGARIAN MINISTERS' TALKS--Otto Arndt, GDR minister of transport, conducted talks on cooperation between both countries in the field of transport with Arpad Pullai, minister of transport and posts of the Hungarian People's Republic. Problems related to a further improvement of international passenger and goods traffic as well as to direct collaboration between transport enterprises and institutions of the two countries were at the center of the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

OVARI ATTENDS BUDAPEST MSZMP COMMITTEE SESSION

LD021804Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 2, (MTI)--The Budapest Committee of the HSWP held a session Tuesday. The meeting was attended and addressed by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The Budapest Committee meeting heard a report about the April [word indistinct] session of the HSWP CC.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT GDR ON 3 MAY

LD021822Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja is to leave for the GDR tomorrow. Our foreign minister was invited by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

BUDAPEST VIEWS U.S. TIES TO JAPAN, BRZEZINSKI TRIP

LD022219Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda is currently on an official visit to the United States. He will hold talks with Carter and Vance and meet members of Congress.

"It is frequently said here with pride that the United States is also an Asian and Pacific power. But who could forget this after Vietnam? Recovering its wits after its historic defeat, Washington is now looking for new roads and methods in Asia. Japan is the main buttress which the United States would like to entrust with greater political and economic tasks in the region."

Fukuda will hold negotiations on ways of reducing the Japanese trade surplus vis-a-vis the United States and halting the decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the Japanese yen.

"Besides its faithful Japanese ally, Washington is also turning its attention toward China once again; Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, will arrive in Peking on 20 May. It is hardly a coincidence that the trip is to take place not long after Secretary of State Vance's negotiations in Moscow. American diplomacy is once again trying to put eggs in the Chinese basket, and what is interesting is [words indistinct] negligible success.

"Until Washington breaks away from Nationalist China in Taiwan, which President Nixon had already rejected in principle in 1972, Peking is not willing to normalize relations with America. Many members of the legislature oppose a break with Taiwan, but the numbers of those who would like to settle relations with Peking once and for all this year is growing. Opinions within the administration are divided. According to reports, the State Department is afraid that too good U.S.-Chinese relations could be harmful to current negotiations with the Soviet Union, which are in any case much more important.

"It is not certain whether Brzezinski shares this opinion or not. The foreign politician [as heard] in the White House advertises a harder line against the Soviet Union, so he will undoubtedly agree on this issue with the Chinese leaders, if they agree on anything at all."

PEKING REMARKS BY BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTED

LD021334Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] In the presence of high-ranking Chinese officers, the British chief of the defense staff has stated that there are differences between the two countries, but that they see eye-to-eye on anti-Sovietism. Air Marshal Cameron has been received with particular attention in China, where he arrived in the middle of last week. He has been shown around the Shanghai aircraft factory, and he visited an air base and watched maneuvers by an armored division. The British chief of staff was also received by CCP Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Owen, PRAVDA Reactions Cited

LD022058Y Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] The statements of Marshal Neil Cameron, the British chief of staff currently on an official visit to Peking, do not have any impact on the relations between Moscow and London. A statement to this effect was made by the British foreign secretary, David Owen. Dr Owen tried to suggest that Marshal Cameron spoke only in his own name when he said that the Soviet Union was a common enemy of Britain and China. The statement created general uproar not only in Britain but throughout the world.

In its commentary today, the Moscow daily PRAVDA points out that the British chief of staff is on an official visit to Peking and consequently he represents the British Government.

Remarks Termed 'Unparalleled'

LD030254Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Sir Neil Cameron, British chief of staff, is currently in China. There the British Air Force marshal called the Soviet Union the common enemy of the two countries. Speaking to Chinese military officers, he stated that the United Kingdom and China are drawing closer together because the common enemy, whose capital is Moscow, is at the door. Cameron admitted that there were differences between Britain and China, but he pointed out that Soviet tank forces are growing in number and proposed an exchange of experience in order to stand more effectively against these Soviet tank forces.

"I believe the statements made by the British chief of staff in China are unparalleled in the history of diplomacy. May I add that Cameron, a British Air Force marshal, is the highest ranking officer of a NATO country ever to visit China.

"The best proof that his statements to a Chinese military unit--and what is more, an armored unit--were not accidental is the fact that even before his departure for Peking he stated at home that he wanted to discuss the growing Soviet threat with the Chinese. Still at home, he also spoke of the great interest the Chinese are displaying in the British-made vertical take-off interceptor aircraft, but that he was going to Peking not as a weapons salesman but because of military-political considerations.

"The British chief of staff is already regarded in NATO circles as a supporter of NATO intervention outside Europe in the interests of the capitalist world system. I have just said that his statements are unparalleled in the history of diplomacy since it must be acknowledged that Britain and the Soviet Union do not simply maintain diplomatic contacts but are also parties to many current international agreements. Soviet-American-British negotiations about banning the use [as heard] of nuclear weapons are currently in progress in Geneva. From another point of view, the chief of staff of any army in every country in the world is directly under the government, and this is especially true of Britain, where classic British parliamentarianism forbids soldiers and leading military officers from engaging in politics, from fashioning policies at variance with the government's.

"The statements by the British chief of staff in China are creating an enormous reaction in Britain. The left wing of the ruling Labor Party demands that he be sacked immediately. According to one of their representatives, his statements are tantamount to a declaration of war with the Soviet Union. However, the conservative party has assured him of its full support and their most rightwing mass circulation newspaper, the DAILY MAIL, wrote today: The West would be mad not to court China. The West is not doing the right thing if she does not use China as a balance against the Soviet Union.

"My colleague Heltai has reported from Washington that one part of the American administration considers cooperation with the Soviet Union more important, but Brzezinski, who represents a harder line, is preparing to go to Peking, perhaps with the objective of making an improvement of Soviet-American relations more difficult. Perhaps I am not wrong in thinking that Cameron, the British Air Force marshal and chief of staff, who subscribes to the anti-Soviet philosophy, has prepared the way in China for Brzezinski and the world."

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIENNA IPU CONFERENCE

LD0222402 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Summary] A Hungarian delegation headed by Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, has left for Vienna to attend the Interparliamentary Union conference on European cooperation and security opening tomorrow.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH LAO DELEGATION CONTINUE

LD0218082 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 2 (MTI)--As already reported, the second session of the Hungarian-Laotian Economic, Techno-scientific Cooperation Committee continued Tuesday at the Hungarian parliament building with a plenary meeting. The Hungarian delegation at the negotiations is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, cochairman of the cooperation committee, while the Laotian delegation is headed by Public Works, Transport and Communication Minister Sanan Southichak, cochairman of the body.

In his speech, Janos Borbandi expressed his conviction that good relations between the two peoples promoted the consolidation of the cause of socialism.

It is our firm intention, said the Hungarian vice-premier, to continue giving multifarious support to the Laotian people in their nation-building work.

Replying Sanan Southichak said: After the historical change that occurred two years ago in Laos, the country chose the path of socialist development. In the realization of its aims, the country has been receiving considerable help from the socialist countries including Hungary. This assistance has contributed to the achievements registered so far by the Laotian People's Democratic Republic of socialist construction. The Laotian minister expressed sincere thanks on behalf of his people for this aid.

The plenary session discussed the work done since the preceding session and analyzed the experiences gathered so far in the economic and techno-scientific cooperation. It also set forth tasks for the coming period.

BRIEFS

CORN SOWING--Until the end of April, temperatures were below the long-term mean. The cold delayed the sowing of corn. Fortunately, the weather has turned warmer over the past few days. The farms began sowing corn at full capacity on both Sunday and Monday. State farms and agricultural producer cooperatives have prepared the soil for corn practically everywhere, so the major task now is to get the seed into the ground. According to current estimates, 400,000 of the planned 1.4 million hectares of corn have been sown to date. The farms can put 8,400 modern seed drills into operation in the corn fields. This equipment can plant 12,600 hectares per hour. Thus about 130,000 hectares can be sown in 10-12 shift hours. If rain does not interfere, the sowing of corn can be completed in early May. Farms which finish their work in good time should loan their machinery to their less well-equipped neighbors. Those with fewer machines may need 2 weeks to complete this work as compared to the single week which will suffice for farms having ample equipment. Other major agricultural tasks at present include planting of silo corn, completion of potato planting and sowing of sunflower. To date, 50-60 percent of the area designated for sunflower has been sown. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 78 p 1 WA]

PULLAI RETURNS FROM GDR--Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs Arpad Pullai, who visited the GDR between 24 and 27 April at the invitation of Rudolph Schulze, deputy premier and minister of post and telecommunications, and Minister of Transport Otto Arndt, returned home on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Apr 78 p 3 AU]

GHANAIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--As the guests of Minister of Justice Imre Markoja, a Ghanaian delegation led by Gustave Korenteng-Addow, minister of justice and attorney general of the Republic of Ghana, has arrived in Budapest. The delegation will study legal life and the administration of justice in Hungary. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Apr 78 p 8 AU]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--A 2-year radio cooperation workplan has been signed in Budapest by Eugeninusz Patyk, first vice president of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, and Kalman Kiss, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Radio. On its basis, the two radios will cooperate in the elaboration of programs relayed from the Havana World Youth Festival. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Apr 78 p 8 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO MEETS; MAY DAY, PENSIONS DISCUSSED

LD022215Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself today with the report on the course of May Day celebrations of the work festival are another proof of the unification of the whole nation in the program of building the strength of Poland and the prosperity of Poles. They were at the same time the expression of solidarity with the working people of the whole world, the expression of the unshaken will to defend the most important human right, the right to live in peace.

Next, the Politburo debated and approved the initial proposal thesis for the 12th plenum of the party Central Committee for the broadening and strengthening of the role science plays in the socioeconomic development of the country and recommended to carry out a discussion in the scientific and technical circles, in production work and in economic organizations.

The next point was devoted to the assessment of the realization of the decisions the Politburo made in September 1975 on the increase of payments to veterans and former prisoners of concentration camps. These payments have risen considerably in past years. The Politburo stressed the need for the continuation of comprehensive assistance to the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy.

At the end of its meeting the Politburo acquainted itself with the report on the implementing the program of the development of services for the private farms and recommended the taking of necessary steps to decrease the disproportions in the development of agricultural services between particular voivodships.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT BELGIUM 8-9 MAY

LD021811Y Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek will pay an official visit to Belgium on May 8-9 at the invitation of his Belgian counterpart Henri Simonet, it was announced here tonight.

ZYCIE LITERACKIE ARTICLE VIEWS PRC LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD021435Y Warsaw PAP in English 1311 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--All the world--people of the left wing, people politically indifferent as well as opponents of socialism--ask themselves questions on May first: Some--where are we and what distance to the victory--and others:--Who and how will arrange [as received] the world in which we live today and will live tomorrow? And the opponents:--How strong is the left wing, where or what are its weak points to be hit at during the attack, wrote the weekly ZYCIE LITERACKIE in a May Day article.

The same struggle for social and national liberation is underway all over the world--and it is only its shape that varies. It goes on in Asia, including China, as despite all the distortions of the country's ideals anyone who had ever visited the continent and seen the stirring Chinese masses knows that memory of the achievements of the victorious socialist revolution which took place at midcentury cannot be banished from the nations' conscience by people possessed by nationalism and attempting to establish a totalitarian model of society. It is possible that the process of convalescence will take years, or even decades, as it concerns almost 1,000 million people, but it is an inevitable one, concludes the Polish weekly.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION BETWEEN PAP, TAP--Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--Deputy director general of TUNIS AFRIQUE PRESSE, vice chairman of the Union of Arab News Agencies Mr Mimoun Chatti paid a visit to Warsaw at the invitation of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY. New forms of cooperation between PAP and TAP were approved. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 2 May 78 LD]

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba composed of Eddy Gonzales Desdin, member of the Executive Bureau of the party's provincial committee in Holguin, and Romon Huerta Latour, first secretary of the municipal party's committee in Rafael Freyre stayed in Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation visited the Legnica and Krakow voivodships where it held a number of meetings and talks with party and economic activists from mines and places of work, and held talks in the PUWP voivodship headquarters. The guests also visited the CC Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Construction and met deputy-head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department, Lucjan Piatkowski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 2 May 78 LD]

WROCLAW AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS--From today until the end of October, Wroclaw will be deprived of air services. During that time the runway will be renewed. The construction of new airport buildings is also being considered. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 May 78 LD]

SED DELEGATION RECEIVED--The SED Central Committee delegation which has visited Poland [dates not given] under Horst Wambutt, head of the Raw Materials Industry Department, was received by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and had talks with the PZPR Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy. The delegation studied the production and economic performance of energy plants in Piotrkow and Konin voivodships and had discussions with the PZPR committees of these voivodships. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 May 78 p 4 AU]

ROMANIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU0221397 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] The twelfth session of the Romanian-Polish government commission on economic cooperation ended on 27 April. "The Romanian delegation was led by Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the government, and the Polish delegation by Comrade Josef Kepa, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers." The commission examined new proposals to deepen bilateral economic cooperation in machinebuilding, automobile construction, chemical installations and in mining and oil equipment and so forth. "The 1978 protocol envisages a significant increase in the exchange of goods compared to the preceding year. Long-term economic cooperation played an important role in the session. The session results were specified in a protocol signed by the chairmen of the commission".

MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART 28 APR

AU0221397 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] The Mongolian parliamentarians left Bucharest on 28 April. They were seen off at the airport by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]; Virgil Teodorescu, GNA vice chairman; Dumitru Coliu, chairman of the Commission for People's Councils and State Administration, and by other officials.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-SOVIET PRICING PROTOCOL--"A protocol on scientific, technical cooperation in price-setting was signed in Moscow on 21 April between the Romanian State Committee for Prices and the State Price Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers. The two specialized bodies also signed a plan on scientific-technical cooperation in the 1978-80 period. The documents were signed for Romania by Gheorghe Gaston Marin, chairman of the State Committee for Prices, and for the USSR by N. T. Gluchkov, chairman of the State Price Commission." During his stay in the Soviet Union Gheorghe Gaston Marin also toured Armenia and met with various local officials. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 78 p 8 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--Belgian King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola received the Romanian ambassador, Alexandru Lazareanu, on 28 April in connection with the end of his mission to that country. The Romanian ambassador extended cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Expressing thanks, the Belgian sovereign in turn conveyed warm wishes for health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 78 p 6 AU]

POLISH EDUCATION MINISTER--Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, received the Polish delegation of the Ministry of Education and Training led by its Minister, Jerzy Kuberski. The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, and the sides stressed the continuous development of Romanian-Polish relations in the spirit of understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek, and exchanged fruitful views on matters pertaining to developing and improving education in the two countries. Romanian Minister of Education Suzana Gadea attended the meeting. The Polish delegation left Bucharest the same day. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 78 p 5 AU]

BANGLADESH LEADER DELAYS VISIT BECAUSE OF TITO 'ILLNESS'

FK3002220Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1841 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Dacca, April 29 (AFP)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's proposed visit to Yugoslavia next week has been postponed, it is reliably learned here today.

An official announcement to this effect is expected in a day or two. Ziaur Rahman was scheduled to visit Yugoslavia from May 4 to 6 at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito.

Informed sources here said decision on postponement of the visit was taken following a report that President Tito had fallen sick and as such may not be able to receive the Bangladesh head of state.

PRESIDENT TITO TAKES TRIP ON TRAINING SHIP

LD022103Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito spent today's holiday on an excursion along Istria's western coast. The yacht Podgorka carrying President Tito, Edvard Kardelj with his wife and other guests docked beside the training ship Galeb of the Yugoslav Navy at 1030. In a good mood and accompanied by his guests, Comrade Tito stepped to the deck of the Galeb.

Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district, reported to the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces. There was a slight westerly wind when the Galeb raised anchor and sailed toward Rovinj. On the promenade deck President Tito talked with his guests cordially and at length. The president of the republic and his guests watched with great interest the picturesque coast of western Istria.

An hour later the Galeb docked in front of the small picturesque town of Rovinj. In no time at all several small boats and sailing boats surrounded the ship and welcomed their dear guest. A little later representatives of the host town Aldo Matosevic, president of the Rovinj municipal assembly, and Marko Voscon, secretary of the municipal League of Communists committee, boarded the Galeb. As a sign of welcome Comrade Tito was given flowers by pioneers Violeta Cerin and Damir Ivetic, pupils of the Savo Vukelic primary school in Rovinj.

Comrade Tito had a conversation of some length with the representatives of Rovinj on topical issues of the development of this Istrian commune. In memory of today's meeting Comrade Tito was also given a gift appropriate to the occasion--a model of an old ship.

After luncheon the Galeb sailed slowly back to Brioni.

SPOKESMAN SAYS FRIENDLY SFRY-AFGAN TIES TO CONTINUE

LD021846Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the recent events in Afghanistan, the representative of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made the following statement to TANJUG:

"The relations between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan have been friendly for many years. We consider the change of government in Afghanistan as an internal affair of that country. Yugoslavia will continue to develop friendly relations and cooperation with Afghanistan."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER MINIC'S TRIP

Ends Visit to Thailand

LD021204Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Bangkok--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, his wife and a group of his associates traveled from Bangkok to Phnom Penh this morning for a 2-day visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

At the airport in Bangkok Milos Minic was seen off by Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Thai minister of foreign affairs, and Wongse Polnikorn, the latter's deputy and a government member.

Yesterday afternoon Minic and Dr Uppadit held lengthy talks on bilateral cooperation and present-day conditions in the world. Both sides assessed the talks as very useful and noted that broad opportunities exist for an intensification of cooperation between Yugoslvaia and Thailand not only in the economic but in all other areas.

Minic Arrives in Kampuchea

LD021206Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea. At the Phnom Penh airport Minic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were accorded a very cordial welcome. The airport building was festooned with Yugoslav and Kampuchean flags with inscriptions in Cambodian and Serbo-Croatian which stressed the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the strength of the nonalined movement and the resolution in the defense of independence, sovereignty and national integrity.

Minic and his host Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, then walked past a great number of young men and women and schoolchildren who were lined up. They greeted them with bouquets of flowers and welcomed them in Cambodian and in our language saying: "Welcome" and "hello, hello, hello."

Today Milos Minic and Ieng Sary began official Yugoslav-Kampuchean talks on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems.

During the early afternoon hours Milos Minic was received by head of state Khieu Samphan, to whom he delivered a message from President Tito.

The official talks between the two delegations led by Milos Minic and Ieng Sary will continue in the afternoon.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MINIC'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

For the apparent VNA text of a joint communique issued on the visit of Vice President and Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic, see the Vietnam section of the 3 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENT DISCLOSES CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AU2616OOY Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 78 p 9 AU

[Vasko Ivanovic and Bosko Pusonjic interview with Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The presidium of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro on several occasions (at a session toward the end of 1974 in a discussion on the position of juridical organs, at the beginning of 1977 on the ability of administrative organs and the functioning of the republican organs, and finally at the Presidium session on 22 February 1978) discussed the subject of its latest session: "The realization of the rights of citizens before administration and juridical organs."

In this connection we interviewed Veljko Milatovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

[Question] The attention which the presidency has paid to this field is exemplary. The conclusions from the last session were received by the public with a lively interest. Can you tell us some additional reasons for the attention the presidency devotes to the questions in this field?

Constitutional and Legal Rights Before State Organs

[Answer] There are several reasons for putting these questions on the agenda. The presidency has the duty to take care of the implementation of the constitution and in this connection of the realization of the constitutional rights and the constitutionally defined position of the working man and citizen.

[Question] The shorthand note from the presidency session and its conclusions express a certain concern about the gap noticed between the rights declared in the constitution and the laws and their realization in practice.

[Answer] We had noticed that constitutional intentions are not realized sufficiently and therefore satisfactorily and we wanted to discover the reasons.

Some of the shortcomings we shall discuss proceed from objective circumstances and difficulties: material difficulties and some cadre problems.

One notices, however, delays in the activities of some judicial organs, a poor quality of charges filed by some administrative organs and insufficient cooperation among the responsible organs in the course of the process. This leads to serious consequences. Guaranteed rights and freedoms of citizens have been interfered with in a facile way. This is shown among other things by the large number of charges filed against citizens and then withdrawn: there have been many accusations which have been shown to be unfounded, and there has been a large number of not guilty verdicts at trials. Apart from the negative aspect which I have indicated, the circumstance that many charges and accusations have been rejected at the very beginning or later, and that a large number of verdicts of not guilty had to be reached, nevertheless indicates that taken as a whole there exists a certain level of security under the law. The guarantee thus exists that the citizen may realize his rights. The question is, however, at what price? We have wanted this price to be as low as possible and we wish it to be as low as possible for material and human rights and for society. Inefficiency and inability to work in the spirit of the constitution and the law is very pronounced among some organs of administration. [paragraph continues]

More than that: One notices a bureaucratic and inhuman attitude toward citizens and working people, and some of their rights are ignored. It is a matter of a perverted position that the citizen exists for the sake of administration and not that the latter should serve the citizen. Thus, for instance, the administration often arbitrarily invents various obligations for its so-called clients so as to make work easier for itself, but also for other reasons. What is involved is a traditional bureaucratic belittling of citizens, on whom obligations not envisaged by the law may be imposed by the administration, esp cially when they are in distress.

The assessment would not be completed without our saying that a number of citizens behave willfully and do not carry out their legally fixed responsibilities toward the social community.

So-called Radicalism--Expression of Backward Dogmatic Consciousness

[Question] In your opinion, which are the wider sociopolitical conditions that lead to negative occurrences of disrespect for the constitution and the laws and thus to the endangering of the rights of citizens and of their freedom?

[Answer] The level of social consciousness and of the consciousness of individuals is of great importance for the realization of the rights of citizens. In the pst few years, social consciousness has been washed by waves of so-called radicalism, which is seemingly left and sounds like justice, but its essence is backward and dogmatic. This so-called radicalism has influenced the behavior of institutions and individuals in juridical administrative organs, as well as citizens and working people and their communities.

This, among other things, explains a tide of denunciations, which were of low quality and often unchecked. But there were not only denunciations; some prosecution and juridical organs instituted charges against the citizens without sufficient reason and necessity. One should remark that some working people and citizens who succumbed to the wave of radicalism have exerted and continue to exert pressure on administrative organs and their decisions. As a consequence of reciprocal influences, acts have been done and measures have been taken which have not been in keeping with the intentions of the constitution and the laws, and therefore they of course have had a bad effect on the implementation of citizens' constitutional and legal rights. There have been hasty criminal investigations begun without proper thought, there have been arrests and investigation procedures under duress. There have been protracted judicial proceedings. We have noticed rough behavior of some organs toward people, clubs were used readily. In such cases it was forgotten that these clubs are only for exceptional cases and that the law prescribes that they may be used only when necessary. It seemed that a peculiar doctrine came to the fore that an educational role is performed by intimidation and threats. We have noticed this also in the behavior of a number of young militiamen who have only just graduated from training schools. The question arises whether they behave in this fashion under the influence of the training in these schools and if this is so, what kind of training is provided for them? We have set as one of the tasks to investigate the training system of these schools. This task is more delicate and complex for us because these schools are not in our republic.

But it is not only a matter of state organs and prosecution organs. Some occurrences of a bureaucratic and arbitrary attitude toward the rights of citizens and the rule of law have also developed in part of the press, which has condemned people before the courts convicted them, which is incompatible with our self-managing democracy and which gravely injures the legal security of citizens. [paragraph continues]

The consequences are even more serious because it was not just individuals that were affected. Under such circumstances, such coverage in the press also affected some state organs, so that they worked under pressure and tension. It is a fact that a part of the press manifested a very inhuman attitude in the circumstances concerned and thus spread unrest and endangered legal security of citizens.

Man As a Subject of Manipulation

[Question] What are the necessary conditions, guarantees and what climate is necessary so that the provisions of the constitution and the law may be strictly implemented and that occurrences assessed as negative may be avoided, all in the name of legal security, freedom and dignity of citizens?

[Answer] Political declarations, provisions of the constitution and sections of the law unequivocally and precisely determine the importance of legal security and protect the dignity and freedom of citizens. However, the difference between declarations and real life behavior is still very noticeable. In the declarations, all the words are in favor of working man and he is at the center of attention. However, in daily politics and in concrete cases, this same man continues to be turned into an object. Such an attitude toward man is being justified with much ingenuity and skill. A label is immediately at hand: he who is affected is ignorant, idle, a slanderer, unreliable, a materialist and the like. Whenever radicalism appears in the political superstructure of power it is linked with the striving that a bureaucratic monopoly be realized in the exercise of power, and this is in every case out of harmony with the letter and the spirit of the principles of our self-managing system. The level of the realization of the principles of the constitution and the law and of legal security is directly proportional to the level of the development of self-management as a dominant social relationship.

SMOLE HOLDS TALKS ON COOPERATION WITH EEC IN BONN

AU011226Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Bonn--Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the commission for coordinating the economic cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC, had talks in Bonn with Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice chairman of the EEC commission, on concluding a new agreement between our country and the EEC.

Smole and Haferkamp reviewed the results achieved in the past negotiations, the outstanding questions and the directions of the future actions which should make it possible to base the relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC on mutual long-term interests and firm foundations. The existing agreement expires on 30 August of this year.

In the talk Wilhelm Haferkamp stressed that during the past talks the Yugoslav side made very concrete and detailed proposals for promoting mutual cooperation in all fields (trade, financial cooperation, agriculture, transportation, social problems) which will enable the EEC Executive Commission to appear with sufficient arguments before the EEC Council of Ministers to propose an extension of the mandate for the talks on a new agreement.

Smole and Haferkamp jointly noted that the negative trends that have been characteristic of mutual cooperation in the field of commodity exchange were continuing also this year. This state of affairs--it was repeated by the Yugoslav side--calls for a serious study and examination of our proposal, the purpose of which is to find possibilities for promoting relations and for creating the conditions for a more balanced and equitable cooperation.

In this connection what is meant here is primarily the development of higher forms of industrial cooperation, joint investments and other long-term forms of linkage. Otherwise, Yugoslavia will be forced to protect its economic interests by reducing its imports from the EEC area and seek solutions by turning to other sources of supply and other markets.

Belgrade Radio Comments

AU2920111Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] We have here yet another foreign political item: It is a question of Yugoslavia's economic relations with the EEC in light of the talks held by Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, in Bonn and Copenhagen last week. It was concluded during these contacts that the anticipated results have not been achieved during the past negotiations on a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Dragan Colovic comments:

The economic cooperation between our country and the European Economic Community has fallen into considerable difficulties primarily because of a large trade deficit to our disadvantage. But in this economic cooperation there are also elements of inequality and for this reason our country strives to win through the negotiations currently underway as equitable relations as possible. In our opinion, the new agreement should insure significantly more balanced trade with the EEC and eliminate all those economic as well as political obstacles to considerably more equitable, more all-comprehensive and more stable economic cooperation. If these efforts are not successful, Yugoslavia will be forced to protect its economic interests by reducing its imports from the EEC area and seeking solutions in orienting itself toward other markets where we can obtain even more modern technological equipment than the EEC is able to provide. Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, has clearly said something of this nature to Haferkamp, vice president of the European commission, in Bonn and to Andersen, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, in Copenhagen and added in this connection that the unequal economic cooperation has become intolerable for us.

Thus, our country justly expects that during the continuation of the negotiations the community will show, in addition to its expressed political will, also a greater readiness to change the present unjust economic relations by concrete actions and appropriate solutions in practice because this is the condition for an even better development and advancement of the economic relations to mutual benefit in the future. Finally, it must be noted that for our country this is not only an economic but an important political question. Yugoslavia is an independent and nonalined developing country and a Mediterranean country which has chosen all-comprehensive and open but also equitable cooperation with all countries, including the EEC. All this requires that on the eve of the continuation of the talks the EEC Council of Ministers must take a political initiative to grant greater authority to the executive commission of the community for its negotiations with Yugoslavia. It seems that this would ease the existing situation in the relations between our country and the EEC and the negotiations would be directed to constructive solutions.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

AU302108Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1210 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU

[TANJUG report on MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA article "The State of Mutual Relations Between the United States and the USSR"]

[Text] Belgrade--As regards the mutual relations between the United States and the USSR, the nonalined countries, that is, virtually all those forces not incorporated in any of the military-political blocs, see their interest by peaceful means and, consequently, also supporting the development of good relations between the United States and the USSR, seeing in this the necessary conditions for advancing all positive processes, for expanding cooperation and building international relations in a situation of peace and security, the jornal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says today in an article entitled "The State of Mutual Relations Between the United States and the USSR." The policy of nonalinement has always implied a policy of relaxation of tension between big powers in general and between the United States and the USSR in particular; its adherents have more than once appealed to the two superpowers in the past to open a dialog, to accept methods of negotiations, to renounce competition from cold war positions and to renouce the arms race. Concerned over the fact that the two superpowers or a small number of big powers are unable to settle great international problems, the nonalined countries believe that the tendencies toward monpoly are dangerous and that they must be overcome, including in this connection particularly those tendencies that lead to condominium, to a division of the spheres of interest, to trading at the expense of third countries and so forth. The nonalined countries particularly call attention to the danger of a situation in which the policy of relaxation of tension would be determined by two or three superpowers. Practice itself shows that this approach toward the relaxation of tension is unrealistic, harmful and, for detente, fatal. Regardless of their subjective wishes, the two superpowers are simply not able to settle those world problems the settlement of which other countries are vitally interested in. Of course it is always possible to find some kind of solution, but not a just and not a lasting solution and not a solution that could become a contribution to building stable peace; and this is undoubtedly the most important thing.

These two basic concerns of the nonalined world (and not only of the nonalined world because identical or similar concerns are shared by many countries within the military blocs and by a number of those countries which are not formally affiliated with the movement of nonalinement) are not mutually contradictory; they are essentially a logical whole of the contemporary political outlook on the world.

Briefly, the development of good and positive relations between Washington and Moscow must be supported but at the same time it is necessary to beware of all attempts by these two superpowers to impose themselves on the entire international community as the supreme arbiters. In our time it is generally difficult to imagine sound and lasting peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States as well as a universally applied policy of relaxation of tension without the participation of all countries of the world in settling vitally important international problems. One without the other makes no sense. The present state of Soviet-American relations sufficiently conspicuously confirms this, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA states.

We are witnessing a deterioration of the mutual relations between the United States and the USSR, the journal notes. There have been considerable fluctuations in the mutual relations between the two countries since President Carter has been in the White House and in this connection the slumps have been more conspicuous than the periodic advances. Compared with the state of mutual relations between the two countries during the Ford and Kissinger era, this current period has been marked by stagnation, deterioration and considerably greater uncertainty. Unpleasant propagandist acts of competition have been increasingly more frequent recently and this is reminiscent of the cold war period.

However, all bridges have not been burned between the USSR and the United States. This has not yet happened and obviously will not happen. It is true that none of the superpowers has as yet moved to revise the basic positions of their policy of relaxation of tension (this applies to the policy of relaxation of tension previously developed by the two superpowers). It is difficult to imagine any reason for which the two powers could renounce the policy of relaxation of tension.

The movement of nonalinement has constantly called attention to the fact that if the policy of detente is limited to Washington-Moscow relations, it will be neither stable nor lasting for the simple reason that in our time it is impossible to build a policy of lasting peace and cooperation on such a narrow foundation. Other serious observations of the movement of nonalinement in connection with the attitude of the big powers toward the vital problems of the rest of the world and toward the need to include all other international factors in resolving the great problems of our time and in settling the hotbeds of crisis are also known to us.

The policy of nonalinement points out that dangers (?appear) wherever the big powers try to split the movement of nonalinement, decrease the solidarity of nonalined countries, wherever confrontations develop on the ground of local or border difficulties between nonalined countries. It must be also noted that even certain individual aspects of the bilateral relations between the big powers are such that the great powers will not be able to solve them without the participation of a large number of other countries. Such is the level of interdependence in the world today. For instance, it is doubtful that the great powers will be able to make any qualitative progress in the field of disarmament without the participation and the support of the entire international community. For several years now the great powers have been trying to convince the rest of the world that positive improvements are being made in the sphere of disarmament and that serious agreements are to be expected. But unfortunately the international community is witnessing a constant arms race and a more dangerous arms race than ever before in the postwar period at that. It is precisely for this reason that the movement of nonalinement resolutely demands the convening of a special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The superpowers must consider this as a valuable assistance to their efforts to reduce armaments.

In view of the present state of Soviet-American relations, the specia session in New York will open great possibilities. It is anticipated that many prominent statesmen of the world, heads of state and prime ministers, will take part in the work of the session. This will provide a suitable opportunity to open direct dialogs and establish contacts to bar a further growth of mistrust. There will be no guests and no hosts in New York and, consequently, there will be no protocol difficulties and, with good will, the talks between the heads of states and governments will help overcome the existing difficulties in the policy of detente, the crisis of detente. If this is so, we will move toward progress regardless of the entire negative experience previously accumulated, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA concludes.

RADIO VIEWS BORDER COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA

AU272117Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 78 AU

[Petar Radic commentary]

[Text] The cooperation between Serbia's border communes and communes in Romania and Bulgaria is increasingly assuming a working and constructive character. It is being expanded from cultural and sports fields to other fields of social activities. Here is a talk by Petar Radic.

We are a country of open borders. We are pursuing and developing a policy of comprehensive cooperation with all countries, particularly with the neighboring ones. This is a vital need and interest of our country because this contributes to a deepening of friendship and mutual confidence. We also know that only in an atmosphere of friendly and good-neighborly relations are the conditions created for overcoming and resolving the outstanding and disputed problems if such problems exist.

The increasing cooperation between the border communes and the corresponding territorial communities in the neighboring countries is being carried out in this spirit. This cooperation is becoming a component part of our bilateral relations. The cooperation between our border communes with their partners in Romania, for instance, is both by the volume and contents in accordance with the development of the overall relations between our country and Romania. Cooperation which was earlier reflected primarily in the cultural and sports fields has been expanded to the field of economy, water economy, transport, planning, (?health) and to other fields of mutual interest.

Kladovo, Majdanpek, Negotin, Zajecar and Veliko Gradiste are developing cooperation with Turnu Severin, Orsova and Moldava Veche and other border localities in Romania. Last year alone, some 20 cultural groups exchanged visits and some 7,000 spectators watched their performances on both our and the Romanian side. There were some 40 sports events in soccer, chess, volleyball, handball and sailing. On this part of the border on average one meeting per week takes place on the Romanian or our side. Some 32,000 spectators watched these meetings last year.

After the disastrous earthquake which hit Romania, the intercommunal regional community of Zajecar sent assistance to the Mehedinti County in the form of building material, [word indistinct] and other equipment. The beginning of work on the Iron Gate II power plant will certainly expand this cooperation.

This cooperation is also broad with Bulgaria. Dimitrovgrad, Bosilegrad, Surdulica, Knjazevac, Negotin and Zajecar cooperated last year with seven communes, among which were Dragoman, Kyustendil, Vidin and Bregovo. In the field of culture there were 22 meetings and in the field of sports 38 meetings. A specific kind of cooperation are traditional meetings of people on the border. At 8 such meetings last year, some 150,000 Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens met.

Naturally, one should not create the impression that there are no disputed questions in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, questions which result from Bulgaria's earlier and present views on certain well-known questions of vital interest for our country, peoples and nationalities. However, this should not be an obstacle for our border communes in their efforts to constantly intensify the initiative for promoting relations with neighbors in all fields in which real possibilities and mutual interest exist.

This, by the way, also is in the spirit of implementing the final document of the CSCE meeting in Helsinki, particularly of that part which refers to an expansion of contacts between neighboring countries, a free movement of people, information and material and cultural goods.

GLIGOROV RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD031026Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--SFRY Assembly President Kiro Gligorov today received on a farewell visit Vladimir Stepakov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the SFRY.

GLIGORIJEVIC-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALY

LD302204Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 30 TANJUG--A delegation of the Belgrade League of Communists conference, headed by Dusan Gligorijevic, today returned from Rome after a five-day visit at the invitation of the Roman federation of the Italian Communist Party.

In the course of its stay in Rome the Belgrade delegation was informed in more detail on the activities and tasks of the Roman federation of the Italian Communist Party. The talks focused on the two organizations' experience so far and on possibilities for further expansion of their comprehensive cooperation.

KOMUNIST ADVOCATES DIALOG IN WORKERS MOVEMENT

AU251459Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1210 GMT 24 Apr 78 AU

[TANJUG report on unattributed KOMUNIST article: "For an Open Dialog in the Workers Movement"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--Since the 10th LCY Congress there has been a further consolidation of the socialist and other progressive forces in the world and relations within the workers movement have assumed new qualities in the course of their development, the weekly newspaper KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, says today.

"The dynamic processes of revision, in other words, of rejection of many obsolete ideological-political concepts and of the political practice based on these concepts, have made the main imprint on this development. The aspiration to a complete political independence of parties is manifested in the search for authentic and independent roads and forms of the struggle for socialism, in other words, in the increasingly broader forms of the struggle for socialism, or put yet another way, in an increasingly broader and more complete legitimation of the national strategies and tactics of the struggle for socialism, in accordance with the specific concrete economic-social and international conditions under which this struggle is being waged," KOMUNIST states.

The ideological-political ramification of the international workers movement on these foundations is a manifestation of the consolidation of socialism as a world process, KOMUNIST emphasizes. Reflecting the entire wealth of socialist ideas and practice, these processes promote the development of Marxist thinking and the socialist social practice but in this connection they promote it to the extent to which this implies, among other things, a constructive, principled and well-argued discussion about all open questions of the struggle for socialism in a spirit of equality and mutual respect.

"Enriching the socialist thinking and practice, these processes simultaneously imply a powerful confirmation of new relations in the international workers movement based on the recognition of different roads to socialism and each individual party's right to shape its own policy according to its own conditions and in accordance with the principles of full responsibility of each individual movement before its own class and people; this means, in accordance with the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and voluntary comradely cooperation and solidarity, that is, of refusal to recognize any kind of a center that directs the workers movement and all forms of any international legitimation of any such center."

These relations, which were confirmed, among other things, at the Berlin conference, are a vital element of all processes in the workers movement, irrespective of the fact that these processes continue to encounter resistance and even tendencies to revive certain forms of institutionalization of the individual parts of this movement. An important element of the development in this direction is the tendencies to overcome the traditional antagonism between the socialist, social democratic and communist parties in individual instances and the cooperation between these parties as regards individual questions.

An open and public discussion about all major questions of the struggle for socialism and of building socialism, in other words, a free and creative ideologic[illegible]-theoretical discussion about these questions is now one of the vital prerequisites for an[illegible] vital elements of cooperation between socialist (and in a broader application, between all progressive) social and political forces on the basis of equality. This discussion must not disregard the successes and results achieved by the socialist revolutions of our century on mankind's road to its future, the road that in fact started as a result of these revolutions and is a concrete historical reality. However, precisely in the same manner this discussion must not bypass the difficulties and problems encountered by society on the road to the future, which have not been simply inherited but also overcome in the course of development but the importance of which must not be belittled.

The unevenness in the development of socialism as well as the differences in the forms and roads to socialism provoke certain internal contradictions in the development of socialism as a world process. But at the same time this advances it and deepens the aspirations to even more progressive forms of socialist social relations.

It is not the first time the LCY insists (this time also in its theses) [for the 11th LCY Congress] on an open and constructive dialog in the workers movement; this is its program orientation. Cooperation on the basis of equality is an elementary prerequisite for a constructive dialog and, for its own part, the dialog of this kind is an essentially important element of cooperation on the basis of equality. Only a complete equality in cooperation insures a free exchange of the experience gained in the struggle for socialism and the building of socialist social relations. It is only a cooperation of this kind that permits an exchange of the results of this struggle, an ideological-theoretical elucidation of these results and an enrichment of experience. It is only a cooperation of this kind that sharpens the national responsibility of each individual movement for its own political actions.

However, to become constructive, the dialog must rid itself of all ideological exclusiveness and intolerance, of all attempts to impose one's own views (as being the only correct viewpoint) on others and of all political acts of attaching labels and disqualifications. It must involve complete mutual respect. A dialog of this kind conducted within the framework of preparations for the Berlin conference was very fruitful.

An open criticial dialog within the workers movement, between the socialist and other progressive forces is necessary today, among other things, because all socialist social and political forces (as well as all other social and political forces of the contemporary world, in one way or another) are in the process of revising their own political lines and methods of adapting to the great and dynamic economic-social and other changes taking place in the world.

In the past period the LCY has always been active in all positive processes. Being a component part of the international workers movement, it has always had an active attitude toward the problems confronting this movement and for many decades it has consistently advocated quality, that is, socialist relations in the workers movement. It has made a significant contribution to this struggle not only by winning for itself--being the leading ideological-political force--the status in its own country of an equal and active subjective factor in the social-historical processes of our time but also by persistently struggling for these relations in principle. The LCY is an active factor in building the relations of equality in the workers movement and even beyond it.

Its efforts to develop relations on this basis with all workers and other progressive parties and movements regardless of ideological-political disagreements, that is, with all those willing to cooperate on the basis of equality have also contributed to developing these relations. This has also been the prerequisite for a dynamic and all-comprehensive development of cooperation of the LCY and of other sociopolitical organizations of socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia with more than 100 communist, socialist, social democratic, national liberation and other progressive parties and movements of the world; this has been the prerequisite for internationalist solidarity's gaining a historically new substance in Yugoslavia's approach to foreign policy, the author of the article in KOMUNIST concludes.

VJESNIK CRITICIZES ARTICLE IN CATHOLIC WEEKLY

AU2121207 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 78 p 17 AU

[Nenad Ivankovic commentary: "Who Is Hitting With the Whip"]

[Text] When GLAS KONCILA (no 7) "devotes" a whole commentary to someone, then most frequently evil is written about that person. In the latest issue this honor, to find itself under an Occam's razor, is given to VJESNIK (and what is less important) to the author of these lines. But this fact alone would really not prompt us to write, if this commentary did not also contain positions which far exceed the framework of the subject involved (namely, GLAS KONCILA objects to the commentary "Who Is Driving a Wedge" published in VJESNIK on 1 April this year).

Along with usual arguments, GLAS KONCILA also suggests to its readers how "certain circles which use VJESNIK to state their views do not give up their systematic attacks on GLAS KONCILA." As much as this statement is untrue, the one that follows is really scandalous. For GLAS KONCILA, after paying tribute to the VJESNIK's edition "Seven Days", the first issue of which "duly gave space to representatives of the religious communities," remarks how, after reading the commentary "Who Is Driving a Wedge," one gains the impression that the aim of this was to "balance" the unusual publicity about believers (and)...perhaps this is understandable, perhaps this "balancing is the only possible way to say something in the press about the believers and their problems and not to keep us constantly locked up within the walls of silence."

Thus, GLAS KONCILA really imputes that VJESNIK pursues a hypocritical policy when religion is involved and that its journalists write according to dictate--the latter is nonsense, the former malicious. In fact, GLAS KONCILA is stubbornly identifying itself with the believers in general, and when it is reproached for something, then it immediately informs the public about this as if it were a settling of accounts with everyone and everything religious in this country. In our commentary "Who Is Driving a Wedge" we rebuked GLAS KONCILA for walking beside the path, while all others are walking along the path, and we limited ourselves to the last four issues, and quoted words show that we were right. Nevertheless, this was sufficient for GLAS KONCILA to conclude that in Croatia it is desired "to silence those who scream from blows" and to impute an evil thought to the reader. The purpose of the conclusion is the hope that these interpretations will provoke a reaction from the believers which can then be manipulated as the main argument. It is more than obvious that such foul dealings are detrimental to society as a whole, and the commentary "Who Is Driving a Wedge" was motivated by this concern, and not by an intention to "balance" something. Besides, a week after this commentary VJESNIK carried interviews with Bishop Dragutin Nezic of Porec and Pula and with Archbishop Josip Pavlisic of Rijeka. Naturally, GLAS KONCILA has "overlooked" this because such facts would undermine its "proofs," and this is something which GLAS KONCILA well knows how to avoid.

However, for this reason it is skillful in the use of messages of this type: "You should not expect us to like the whip hitting us. This church and this people have never become accustomed to this." Is GLAS KONCILA identifying itself even with [the Croatian] people? And how! And not only this. GLAS KONCILA is really not "screaming because of blows," but rather heedlessly inflicts them, and with a whip, too.

BRIEFS

ZAGREB BORBA EDITOR--The workers council of the basic organization of associated labor of the Borba's editorial board has appointed Uros Kovacevic, heretofore acting editor of BORBA's Zagreb edition in the Latin script, as responsible editor of this edition. Uros Kovacevic was born in Vrlika on 12 March 1938. He has been with BORBA since 1965 and carried out a number of sociopolitical functions in the collective. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 78 p 5 AU]

SKOPJE ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS--At its first session today delegates of the Skopje City Assembly reelected Metodi Antov president of the assembly. Vasko Popovski was elected vice president of the Skopje City Assembly and Vlado Muratovski president of the Skopje City Executive Committee. Engineer Krume Stojcevski was elected president of the Council of Associated Labor, Anica Dzadzo was elected president of the Council of Local Communities and Vasko Tegovski president of the Sociopolitical Council. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 78 p 6 AU]

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT--At its first session with the new composition the Pristina Communal Assembly elected Svetislav Jaksic president. Until recently he was secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 78 p 6 AU]

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVED--Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had talks in Sarajevo yesterday on topical questions concerning economic cooperation between this republic and the USSR. Questions of cooperation in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy and power, which holds a noticeable position in overall economic cooperation, dominated. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

KOSOVO EDITION OF KOMUNIST--Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Aslan Fazlija, secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, yesterday visited the editorial office of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST. Ali Mulja, chief and responsible editor, informed the guests about preparations for publishing the first issue in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian which will be published on 11 May. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 78 p 10 AU]

SOVIET ELECTRICAL MINISTER--Belgrade--Gojko Ibiparip, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today received Aleksey Konstantinovich Antonov, USSR minister of the electrical engineering industry. They had talks on the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of electrical-technical industry and scientific-technical cooperation. Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the federal committee for energy and industry, also took part in the talks. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SPAIN--Belgrade--Kosta Madj, president of the Yugoslav Federation of Associations of the Veterans of the National Liberation War, and Ales Bebler, a member of the Council of the Federation, returned to Belgrade from Madrid tonight. As members of the international brigades in the Spanish civil war they were invited to attend the congress of the Spanish Communist Party. At Belgrade airport Kosta Nadj and Ales Bebler were welcomed by officials of the war veterans' federation of associations and by Vladislav Obradovic, director of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's department for international relations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WARSAW--Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government members and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Polish committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation Ivan Franko left here this evening for Warsaw. Franko will head the Yugoslav delegation to the mixed committee session which begins on April 27. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD]

TANJUG APPOINTMENT--Sarajevo--The Presidium of the SAWP republican conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina at its session today appointed, at the proposal of its commission for elections and cadre policy, Bosko Stanisevic as responsible editor of the TANJUG editorial board for Bosnia-Hercegovina. Ljubisa Jaksic, the present responsible editor of this republican editorial board, was appointed by the decision of the same body two months ago as chief and responsible editor of the daily OSLOBODJENJE. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD]

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION--A Czechoslovak economic delegation composed of members of the Turcany wood processing plant of Martin led by Jan Kovac, general director of the enterprise, is currently visiting the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The guests from the CSSR had talks in the economic chamber of Macedonia in which, among other things, a strengthening of mutual contacts and a broader economic cooperation between work organizations of the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

BELGRADE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT--Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)--Zivorad Kovacevic has been reelected Belgrade Assembly president at the joint session of the assembly's chambers. President Kovacevic, to stay in office for another four years, said after his reelection that the Yugoslav capital faces the important tasks of preparing new city development plans and programs for the next five years. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD]

ZAGREB ELECTIONS--Zagreb--Ivo Latin, an outstanding economic and sociopolitical leader in Zagreb, was today elected as the new president of the assembly of the Croat capital. At today's constituting session, 285 delegates of all three chambers of the Zagreb Assembly elected Zorislav Sonja, Bogdan Tomasic and Svetozar Radrov as vice presidents of the town assembly and Stjepan Jozinc as president of the Executive Council. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD]

LCY DELEGATION TO SPAIN--Belgrade, April 28, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists (LCY) and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance today left for Madrid where it will attend the unification congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the Spanish Socialist Popular Party. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by LCY Central Committee member Nijaz Dizdarevic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD]

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